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8. *Archidium Hallii*, *n. sp.*—A congeneribus flore masc. in caule (vel ramulo?) proprio terminali distinguitur.—Texas, *Hall.*—Leaves with the areolation very lax (much as in *A. tenerrimum*, MITT.), the margins often obscurely recurved, the base (as in all the species) more or less echlorophyllose, the costa often long excurrent; calyptra of the genus.

9. *Archidium Ravenelii*, *n. sp.*—Paroicum; caule brevi inferne arena abruto magis minusve diviso, foliis inferioribus dissitis ovatis minutis appressis vel (et illis in innovationibus sterilibus) majoribus apertis breviter laxissime areolatis, superioribus raptim in rosulam vel gemmulam congestis multum majoribus arctissime imbricatis late ovatis vel ovato-lanceolatis magis minusve acuminatis acutis vel sæpe obtusis integerrimis concavis margine versus basin spatio lato hyalinis, costa sub apice evanida vel breviter excurrente, reti laxissimo rotundo-ovali vel rhombeo versus basin longiori et paulum latiori; capsula calyptraque generis.—South Carolina, *Ravenel*; Florida, *J. Dounell Smith.*—Nearest to *A. tenerrimum*; but, judging from a few stems taken from Drummond's Southern Mosses, No. 11, and kindly sent to me by Mr. James, that has the longer sterile stems clothed with much narrower, erect, very acute leaves with a rather close areolation; while the comal leaves of the fertile plant have a narrower areolation and a longer, more excurrent costa.

10. *Sphagnum serratum*, *n. sp.*—Habitū foliorum forma et textura ab *Sph. cuspidato* haud notabiliter dissimile, distinctissimum tamen caule strato corticali triplici et ultra e cellulis majusculis formato et ab ligneo vix distincto, ramulis magis tereti foliosis, foliis caulinis majoribus, ramulinis sæpe latissime marginatis etiam tota longitudine (vel sæpe solum parte superiore) distinctissime remote serratis siccitate margine minus distincte undulatis.—St. Augustine, Florida, *J. Dounell Smith.*

The lower branch leaves are sometimes entire on the margin, while the upper ones are always serrate above the middle. Those of the comal branches are often, if not always, serrate to the base. Some of the leaves are broadly margined, while others on the same branch are either scarcely at all or interruptedly so. The apical leaves are remarkably long and narrow (almost linear), and more or less spirally contorted above the middle. Pores very small and indistinct or none.

§ 150. *Pinus Mitis*.—The attention of Botanists living in the Middle States is directed to this tree, which has become rare in the North. As one of the most valuable of North American timber trees, attention has been drawn to this species as suitable for forest culture, in many parts of the United States, and it is desirable to procure seed for this purpose from as far north as possible.

According to the younger Michaux *Pinus Mitis* was found, in his time, in New York, Connecticut and Western Massachusetts, and Mr. Lapham includes it in his catalogue of Wisconsin plants, but there is no evidence that this tree grows so far north at the present time.

Botanists finding *P. Mitis* in the States above mentioned, or in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, or Michigan, are requested to communicate with the Director of the Botanic Garden of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

§ 151. **Wood's Plant Press.**—[On the suggestion of a very distinguished European botanist, we republish the following article.]

The method of drying botanical specimens heretofore generally practised, a method more particularly described in the November and December BULLETINS [1872], is tedious and burdensome. Few, we think, will deny this. The collector who attempts to keep up with the season of flowers must have in use an immense quantity of paper—must rearrange specimens and paper at least twice a day—must thoroughly dry the sheets, separately, daily—all this, besides the collecting, makes botany a *business* rather than a recreation, and leaves too little time for study or any other duty.

It is the drying-press which is in fault—that old-fashioned press used by botanists from Linnæus down. True, it has done good service, and so has the sewing-needle. Shall the sewing-machine be rejected on this account? If the intolerable drudgery of plant-drying by *absorption* can be obviated by an invention, why not try it? Wood's *wire-press*, described in the "*Botanist and Florist*," p. 10, and "*Class-Book*," p. 15, is such an invention, unpatented, free to all collectors. It dries by *evaporation* rather than absorption, and thus makes available all the sources of heat, whether natural or artificial. It requires comparatively but little paper—less than half the amount needed in the old process; hence it is portable, and serves the double purpose of portfolio and press. It requires no changing of specimens and papers, no drying of damp and mildewed sheets.

In fair weather the wire press dries in the wind and sunshine; in foul weather, by the fire. In either case, after one or two days the specimens will be found thoroughly cured, and as bright in colors as is possible by any other known method.

To the travelling collector this form of press is invaluable. With it so light is his labor in drying his specimens that it occasions him little if any delay, and so light his luggage that a single donkey will suffice him in lieu of half a dozen for its transportation. With this simple press the writer, during a single year, cured more than three thousand specimens, in a protracted journey of about fifteen hundred miles.

A. W.

[For the convenience of those who may not have the original at hand we copy the description referred to.]

"The drying press, to be most efficient and convenient, should consist of a dozen quires of unsized paper, at least 11 x 14 inches folio; two sheets of wire gauze (same size) as covers, stiffened by folded edges [a narrow, folded edge of tin plate is better]; and three or four leather straps a yard in length, with buckles. When in use, suspend this press in the wind and sunshine; or, in rainy weather, by the fire."

§ 152. **Leaf Calendar.**—Spring has come. It is time to watch the opening buds. We hope correspondents will keep a note book